

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ

**ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ
МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА**

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

для організації самостійної роботи

з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ»

(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

*(для студентів 4 курсу денної форми навчання
напряму підготовки 6.140101 – «Готельно-ресторанна справа»)*

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UNIT 1
NOUN (PART 1)
PLURALS AND POSSESSIVE CASE

The plural form of most nouns is created simply by adding the letter s.	more than one snake = snakes more than one ski = skis more than one Barrymore = Barrymores
With words that end in a consonant and a y, you'll need to change the y to an i and add es	more than one baby = babies more than one gallery = galleries more than one reality = realities This rule does not apply to proper nouns: more than one Kennedy = Kennedys
Words that end in o create special problems	more than one potato = potatoes more than one hero = heroes . . . however . . . more than one memo = memos more than one cello = cellos . . . and for words where another vowel comes before the o . . . more than one stereo = stereos
Plurals of words that end in -f or -fe usually change the f sound to a v sound and add s or -es.	more than one knife = knives more than one leaf = leaves more than one hoof = hooves more than one life = lives more than one self = selves more than one elf = elves
Words that end in -ch, x, s or s-like sounds, however, will require an -es for the plural	more than one witch = witches more than one box = boxes more than one gas = gases more than one bus = buses more than one kiss = kisses more than one Jones = Joneses
There are several nouns that have irregular plural forms	more than one child = children more than one woman = women more than one man = men more than one person = people more than one goose = geese more than one mouse = mice more than one barracks = barracks more than one deer = deer
And, finally, there are nouns that maintain their Latin or Greek form in the plural	more than one nucleus = nuclei more than one syllabus = syllabi more than one focus = foci more than one fungus = fungi

	<p>more than one cactus = cacti (cactuses is acceptable)</p> <p>more than one thesis = theses</p> <p>more than one crisis = crises*</p> <p>more than one phenomenon = phenomena</p> <p>more than one index = indices (indexes is acceptable)</p> <p>more than one appendix = appendices (appendixes is acceptable)</p> <p>more than one criterion = criteria</p>
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1. What is the correct plural of the word?

1. How many (person) _____ study English as a second language?
2. Five (woman) _____ opened a computer service company.
3. Even (child) _____ enjoy learning on the Internet.
4. Most basketball players are 6 (foot) _____ tall or more.
5. Which breed of (sheep) _____ produces the finest wool?
6. My (tooth) _____ are sensitive to the cold.
7. At daylight savings time, we have to change our (watch) _____ .
8. The boys went fishing and caught 10 (fish) _____ .
9. There are 10 (man) _____ in the Maintenance Department.
10. The (wife) keep their (knife) on the (shelf) _____ .
11. (Goose) _____ are water birds.
12. (Piano) _____ are difficult to move .
13. There are some (policeman) _____ in my house!
14. I've lost my (luggage) _____ .

2. Write the plural form of each noun.

Holiday - _____, turkey - _____, knife - _____, cranberry - _____,
 potato - _____, family - _____, spice - _____, nut - _____, guest -
 _____, man - _____, snack - _____, woman - _____, apple -
 _____, peach - _____, tomato - _____, pie - _____, shelf - _____,
 deer - _____, roof - _____, woman-driver - _____, watch - _____, tax
 - _____, month - _____, chief - _____, trout - _____, goose -
 _____, myth - _____, dish - _____, path - _____, person - _____,
 foot - _____, sky - _____, photo - _____, sheep - _____, wife -
 _____, fox - _____, sheriff - _____, life - _____, ox - _____, wolf
 - _____, postman - _____, cuckoo - _____, mother-in-law - _____,
 mouse - _____, spy - _____, series - _____, passer-by - _____.

Noun	Ending	Example
1. Назви істот в однині N типу boy	N 's	The boy's book is on the table.
2. Назви істот у множині Ns типу parents	Ns'	The parents' house is big.
3. Назви істот, що утворюють множину не за правилами, N типу men women children	N 's	The men's suits are grey. The book is about women's friendship. The children's toys are everywhere.
4. Імена, що закінчуються на -s, N типу Charles	N '(s)	Charles' wife is pretty. Charles's wife is pretty.
5. Складні іменники типу daughter-in-law	N 's	My daughter-in-law's favourite flowers are roses.
6. Імена двох осіб, що спільно чимось володіють, N and N	(N and N)'s	Ilf and Petrov's novels (співавтори) але Byron's and Shelly's poems (не співавтори)
7. Збірні іменники N типу government	N 's	The government's decision is quite arguable.
8. Географічні назви N типу Ukraine	N 's	Kyiv is Ukraine's capital.
9. Назви неістот N типу church	the _____ of _____ N _____	The name of the church is St. Peter's.

NOTE

three weeks' holiday

a three-week holiday

3. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive form of the nouns.

1. That store sells _____ (children) books.
2. Mary is a _____ (girl) name.
3. (Mary and Sue) _____ room is rather big.
4. Robert is staying at his _____ (uncle) house.
5. In this country teachers have _____ (two months) holiday.
6. Biographies are stories of _____ (people) lives.
7. _____ (students) lives are busy.
8. Do you know _____ (Mr. Richards) wife?
9. Have you seen my _____ (brothers) wives?
10. My _____ (parents-in-law) house is in California.
11. My _____ (dog) name is Fido.
12. Everybody knows _____ (Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky) novels.
13. Are Jim and Tom _____ (men) names?
14. Our _____ (children) school is near our house.
15. The _____ (church/windows) are very beautiful.

16. The _____ (church/name) is Saint Paul's.
17. The _____ (dresses/girls) are pretty.
18. Who chose the _____ (flowers/color)?
19. There's a considerable decrease in _____ (Spain) imports.
20. The _____ (committee) decision is rather arguable.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive form of the nouns.

father-in-law St. Paul Dennis and Peter (brothers) Ukraine two days
women Mr. Johnsons Dickens Monet and Cezanne today baker

1. When _____ car pulled up at the gate of _____ Church, it was met by a crowd of journalists.
2. The article covers _____ foreign policy.
3. We saw _____ paintings in the museum.
4. I have read this news in _____ newspaper.
5. My _____ shop sells footwear.
6. He's leaving on a _____ business trip.
7. If I need any bread, I go to the _____.
8. _____ parents don't let them play computer games.
9. _____ novels belong to the classics of English literature.
10. This is a boutique of _____ clothes.

5. Use the words in brackets in the appropriate form.

It is midnight and everybody in (Charlie and Susan) _____ house is about to climb into bed when (Charlie) _____ wife informs him that there is a light on in their garden shed. Charlie starts to go outside to turn off the light, but notices some (thief) _____ in the shed who are busy stealing his (belonging) _____ and his (sons) _____ bicycles.

He runs back inside right away and calls the police, who (ask) _____ him "Are there any intruders in your house?" to which Charlie replies 'no' and explains his (circumstance) _____. The (policeman) _____ answer is that all patrol (car) _____ are otherwise occupied, and that Charlie should just lock his door and a uniformed (policeman) _____ will be at his house when one is free.

Charlie answers, "Alright," hangs up, waits 30 seconds, and then calls the police again. "Hello, I have just called because there are some (person) _____ stealing (stuff) _____ from my shed. I want to let you know that they're not a problem anymore because I've just shot every one of them." Charlie then hangs up the phone. In (five minutes) _____ time, three patrol (car) _____, a SWAT team, and an ambulance arrive, and of course, the police (catch) _____ the (thief) _____ in the act. One of the (policeman) _____ snaps at Charlie: "I thought you said that you shot every one of them!" "I thought you said there were no patrol (car) _____ free!" Charlie answers.

6. Use the nouns in brackets in the appropriate form.

Example: The (woman) face was really pretty. — The woman's face was really pretty.

The (shoe) factory has closed. — The shoe factory has closed.

1. There were several (office) _____ workers in the refectory.
2. St. Monique is a (girl) _____ boarding school.
3. The (computer) _____ keyboard fell on the floor and cracked.
4. The (oil) _____ production has decreased dramatically.
5. Have you seen my (address) _____ book anywhere?
6. I never read (newspaper) _____ editorials.
7. Her grandparents used to be (tea leaf) _____ pickers.
8. The (soup) _____ bowl slipped out of my hands.
9. The (boy) _____ arm was injured and in a sling.
10. My (winter) _____ jacket needs brushing.
11. Don't forget to buy some (shoe) _____ polish.
12. We spent the weekend on the (river) _____ bank.
13. We mustn't destroy (bird) _____ nests.

7. Use the appropriate form of the words in the sentences below. Sometimes more than one variant is possible.

luggage loaf son-in-law information person tea schoolchild bus
council billiards aerobics time income progress cow take-off

1. My parents are very happy about my _____ at school.
2. _____ has become her favourite pastime.
3. The _____ faces were beaming with excitement.
4. In our area _____ don't circulate after midnight.
5. The draftsman used to buy two _____ of stale bread.
6. _____ milk is believed to be necessary for children.
7. The _____ activities have been criticized lately.
8. My _____ names are John and David.
9. The _____ we got last week is very important.
10. _____ is getting more and more popular with young _____.
11. How many _____ and landings have you made?
12. I've got a lot of _____. I'd better take a taxi.
13. Frank plays volleyball three _____ a week.
14. Can we have a _____ and two coffees?
15. I don't know anything about the _____ tax.

8. Study the phrases. Use them to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

for heaven's sake to keep at arm's length to one's heart's content out of
harm's way a stone's throw a needle's eye to be at one's wit's end at
death's door

1. The device slot was as small as _____.

2. The nearest supermarket is _____ from here.
3. She's very cautious and _____ everybody _____.
4. _____ don't drive so fast if you don't want to get in a car crash.
5. I'm _____, I don't know what to do.
6. He doesn't have to work and lives _____.
7. She's as fit as a fiddle, but pretends to be _____.
8. I decided not to raise the issue at the meeting to keep _____.

NOUN (PART 2)

COUNTABLE NOUNS/UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

<p>► Countable nouns are nouns which we can count. They have singular and plural forms. <i>E.g. a key, two keys, three keys</i></p> <p>► Irregular Plurals: <i>man-men, ox-oxen, tooth-teeth, woman-women, foot-feet, mouse –mice, child-children, goose –geese, louse-lice</i></p> <p>► Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) some kinds of animals (<i>sheep, deer</i>) and <i>fish (trout, cod, salmon, etc.)</i> b) the words <i>aircraft, spacecraft, hovercraft</i> c) some nouns ending in –s: <i>crossroads, means, series, species, works, etc.</i> 	<p>► Uncountable nouns are nouns which we cannot count. They do not have different plural forms. Uncountable nouns include:</p> <p>whole groups made up of similar items: <i>baggage, clothing, equipment, food, fruit, furniture, garbage, hardware, jewelry, junk, luggage, machinery, mail, makeup, money, cash, change, postage, scenery, traffic, etc.</i></p> <p>liquids: <i>water, coffee, tea, milk, oil, soup, gasoline, blood, etc.</i></p> <p>many types of food: <i>ice, bread, butter, cheese, meat,</i></p> <p>materials: <i>gold, iron, silver, glass, paper, wood, cotton, wool, etc.</i></p> <p>gases: <i>steam, air, oxygen, nitrogen, smoke, smog, pollution, etc.</i></p> <p>particles: <i>rice, chalk, corn, dirt, dust, flour, grass, hair, pepper, salt, sand, sugar, wheat,</i></p> <p>abstract nouns: <i>beauty, confidence, courage, education, enjoyment, fun, happiness, health, help, honesty, hospitality, intelligence, justice, knowledge, laughter, luck, music, peace, patience, progress, truth, pride, recreation, significance, sleep, violence, wealth, etc.</i></p> <p>others: <i>advice, information, news, evidence, proof, time, space, energy, homework, work, grammar, slang, vocabulary, etc.</i></p>
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	<p>► We use the following nouns with uncountable nouns to show quantity: a piece of cake/paper/news/advice/information/furniture, a glass/bottle of water, a jar of honey/jam, a rasher of bacon, a packet of rice/tea, a loaf/slice of bread, a pot of yogurt/honey, a pot/cup of chocolate/soap, a can of soda, a carton of milk, a bowl of sugar/soup, etc/</p>
<p>Countable nouns ► can take singular or plural verbs e.g. The window is open. The windows are open.</p> <p>► always go with <i>some/any/much/little the/my</i>, etc. in the singular e.g. I paid the bill. This is my pen.</p> <p>► can be used alone or with <i>some/any/many/few</i> in the plural. e.g. I love apples. I bought some apples to make a pie.</p>	<p>Uncountable nouns: ► always take singular verbs. e.g. <i>Sugar is fattening.</i> <i>Honey comes from bees.</i></p> <p>► do not go with <i>a/an/one, two</i>, etc. e.g. <i>I like to drink milk.</i> (NOT: <i>I like to drink a milk</i>)</p> <p>► can be used alone or with <i>some/any/much/little the/my</i>, etc. e.g. <i>Remember to buy (some) ham.</i> <u>Note:</u> We can use <i>a/an, one/two</i>, etc. with uncountable nouns such as coffee, tea, wine, beer, etc. when we are referring to a cup, glass, bottle, etc. of a certain liquid: e.g. <i>Can we have two coffees and two teas, please?</i> (= two cups of coffee and two cups of tea)</p>
<p>We use singular verb forms with ➤ a) nouns which refer to school subjects: <i>economics, physics, mathematics (maths), politics, etc.</i> b) nouns which refer to games: <i>billiards, dominoes, darts, draughts, etc.</i> c) nouns which refer to sports: <i>gymnastics, athletics, bowls, etc.</i> d) nouns which refer to illnesses: <i>measles, mumps, etc.</i></p>	<p>We use plural verb forms with nouns such as: <i>clothes, people, police, stairs, (good) looks, surroundings, outskirts, premises, earnings, wages, cattle, poultry, etc.</i></p> <p>nouns which refer to objects that consist of two parts, such as: <i>trousers, binoculars, shorts, shoes, gloves, pyjamas, tights, glasses, earrings, socks, scissors, etc.</i></p> <p>We do not use <i>a/an</i> or a number with these</p>

<p>e) the word <i>news</i>.</p> <p>➤ group nouns such as <i>jury, family, team, group, crew, crowds, class, audience, committee, council, army, club, press, etc.</i> when we mean the group as a unit. But we use plural verbs when we mean the individuals who make up the group.</p>	<p>words. We use the phrase <i>pair of...</i> instead.</p> <p>e.g. Where are your gloves? I was given a pair of gloves.</p>
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1. Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

- Different countries have different *weather/weathers*.
- All areas of the skin are in fact covered in tiny *hair/hairs*.
- We've looked at the menu and we'd all like *chicken/chickens*.
- Jack is a millionaire and owns a lot of *business/businesses*.
- Have you a copy of the complete *work/works* of Dante?
- None of the passengers had insured their *baggage/baggages*.
- Students must pass their *paper/papers* to the front.
- I'm afraid we can't find cheap accommodation/accommodations for all of you.

2. Use the words in the sentences below.

carton loaf cup strand packet jar slice piece pound glass bottle tin
bowl piece

- When I entered the kitchen, I saw a _____ of coffee and a _____ of cake on the table.
- Will you buy a _____ of sardines and a _____ of jam on your way home?
- Two _____ of bread will be enough for our family.
- She took a _____ of milk out of the fridge, but then changed her mind and poured herself a _____ of juice.
- How much is a _____ of crisps?
- You can take either of these two _____ of advice, they're both reasonable.
- Her hair is jet-black, but for one _____ of hair, which is bleached.
- Uncorking a _____ of wine, he took a _____ of cheese.
- You'd better take a _____ of soup.
- How much is a _____ of beef?

3. Fill the gaps with a, an, or some where necessary

- We had _____ delicious food last night. We had _____ delicious meal last night.
- There is _____ beautiful furniture in that shop. There is _____ beautiful table in that shop.

3. I'm thirsty. I need _____ drink. I'm thirsty. I need _____ water.
4. She's just bought _____ expensive clothes. She's just bought _____ expensive dress.
5. They booked _____ room in advance. They booked _____ accommodation in advance.
6. The band played _____ lovely song. The band played _____ lovely music.
7. We had _____ heatwave last week. We had _____ hot weather last week.
8. I can't do this job alone, I need _____ assistance. I can't do this job alone, I need _____ help.
9. He has got _____ heavy luggage to carry. He has got _____ heavy suitcase to carry.
10. He found _____ coin on the ground. He found _____ money on the ground.

4. Complete each sentence with a/an, some or by leaving the space blank.

- a) When the play ended, there was _____ lengthy applause.
- b) I can't come out tonight. I have _____ homework to do.
- c) Sue received _____ excellent education.
- d) The inside is strengthened with _____ steel frame.
- e) My friends bought me _____ coffee maker for my birthday.
- f) David has just bought _____ new furniture.
- g) Let me give you _____ advice.
- h) My trousers need pressing. Can you lend me _____ iron?

5. Fill in the gaps with *is* or *are*.

1. Be careful! Those scissors _____ very sharp.
2. Maths _____ John's favorite subject at school.
3. The police _____ investigating the crime.
4. These trousers _____ too big for me.
5. The stairs in my house _____ made of wood.
6. His new furniture _____ very modern.
7. The weather _____ going to be bad this week.
8. My advice _____ that you get a new job.
9. His new clothes _____ very fashionable.
10. The team _____ all training hard for Saturday's match.
11. The money in the jar _____ for this week's shopping.
12. My pyjamas _____ not on the bed. Where _____ they?
13. Mumps _____ a childhood disease.
14. Your hair _____ very long again.

6. Cross out the expressions which cannot be used with the nouns.

1. There are **several**, **many**, **much**, **plenty of**, **too little** things you can do to help.
2. He has met **a couple of**, **a few**, **very little**, **plenty of**, **too much** interesting people.
3. She earns **few**, **hardly any**, **plenty of**, **several**, **a great deal of** money.

4. We have got **no, many, lots of, a great deal of, a few** work to do.
 5. Don't worry, there's **a little, plenty of, a couple of, many, a lot of** time

7. Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

- a) I would love to go on a long *journey/travel* by train.
 b) What's the latest news? Can I look at your *paper/journal*?
 c) Here's your ticket. Do you have any *luggage/suitcase*?
 d) Don't forget to buy a sliced *bread/loaf*.
 e) Why don't we leave the car in this car *park/parking*.
 f) I can't come to work today. I have a bad *cold/flu*.
 g) Excuse me sir, but do you have a *licence/permission* for this gun?
 h) Brighton has quite a good *beach/seaside*.

8. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Food habits

Breakfast is one of those (1) ____ that varies from person to person, and country to country. For some (2) ____ it means a (3) ____ of toast and some coffee. In various places I've also been offered (4) ____ or fruit. (5) ____ executives might eat breakfast at the (6) ____, while for many schoolchildren breakfast is a (7) ____ of milk at home, and then a long wait (8) ____ the first break of the morning, when they eat (9) ____ or (10) ____ chocolate bar. Some families sit down and eat together (11) ____ the morning, and listen to (12) ____ news on the radio or (13) ____ early morning television. For other people, the early morning is a rush (14) ____ work or school, and there just simply isn't (15) ____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1) A times | B meals | C foods | D plates |
| 2) A people | B persons | C breakfasts | D us |
| 3) A sheet | B loaf | C slice | D sandwich |
| 4) A a cheese | B the cheese | C cheese | D cheeses |
| 5) A Business | B A business | C Business's | D Businessmen |
| 6) A train | B street | C morning | D office |
| 7) A glass | B piece | C warm | D box |
| 8) A to | B is | C until | D which |
| 9) A sandwich | B the sandwich | C a sandwiches | D sandwiches |
| 10) A a | B some | C a piece | D a glass of |
| 11) A for | B in | C at | D while |
| 12) A a | B what | C some | D the |
| 13) A look | B watch | C see | D regard |
| 14) A to | B from | C at | D and |
| 15) A there | B it | C enough | D time |

9. Choose A, B, C or D to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

1. The price includes meals and _____.
 A flat B accommodation C apartment D living

2. Pete and Andy are away on holiday. _____ flat is empty now.
A Pete and Andy's B Pete's and Andy's
C Pete's and Andy D Pete and Andy
3. Joan is exhausted after a _____ trip.
A ten days B ten day's C ten-day D ten days'
4. How do I get to the _____ station?
A police B police's C policeman's D policemen's
5. I am lucky to have three daughters and two _____.
A son-in-law's B sons-in-law C sons-in-law's D son-in-law
6. Nobody expected me to make such _____ in my Spanish.
A success B results C grades D progress
7. Chinese _____ are rather unsafe.
A coal mines B coal's mines C coal miners D coal miner's
8. For _____ sake, don't forget to call Mr. Jenkins.
A god B heaven C gods' D heaven's
9. The _____ order was fulfilled immediately.
A commander's-in-chief B commander-in-chief's
C commander's-in-chief's D commanders-in-chief
10. The _____ haven't arrived yet.
A boat B ship C goods D train
11. Mumps _____ rather dangerous for adults.
A has B is C have D are
12. _____ very popular in this country.
A Dominoes is B Dominoes are C Domino is D Domino are

10. Choose A, B, C or D to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

1. The police _____ for Ted Turner.
A is looking B are looking C has looked D was looking
2. Her clothes _____ smart.
A is B was C were D have
3. Mary gave me _____ advice.
A a B an C some D several
4. Several witnesses saw these _____.
A thief B thief's C thieves D thieves'
5. The students were talking about various _____.
A hobbies' B hobby C hobbies D hobby's
6. The _____ are hurrying to catch the last bus.
A passer-by B passers-by's C passer-by's D passers-by
7. I can't find the money. Where _____?
A is it B are they C is there D are there
8. Mr. Jackson has returned from a _____ trip to London.
A three-day B three-day's C three days D three days'
9. The department of _____ clothing is downstairs.

- A child B child's C children D children's
10. It was _____ breaking news.
- A a B piece of C a piece of D an
11. The _____ bags were rather heavy.
- A postmen B postmen's C postman D postman's
12. Your _____ washing.
- A pajamas needs B pajama needs C pajamas need D pajama need

UNIT 2

ARTICLE

<p>Indefinite article (a/an)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With something we refer to for the first time. I've just had a great idea. I'll give you a call next week. • With one of a group of things. Shall we choose a book from this catalogue? • Where we use an adjective to describe a noun. Cairo is a very big city. It's a beautiful day. • With someone's job. Peter is a truck driver. • With singular fractions, group numbers and large numbers. one and a half kilos a dozen eggs a hundred envelopes • Meaning per. He was doing ninety miles an hour. Julie earns £500 a week.
<p>Definite article (the)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With nouns we have mentioned previously. There is a bedroom and a living room. The bedroom is quite large. • With nouns we mention for the first time, but where it is clear which person or thing we are talking about. Can you pass the marmalade? My life changed completely after the war. • Where there is only one of something. It is clear which one we are talking about. The moon is full tonight. • With nouns followed by a descriptive phrase, which makes them definite. This is the man I told you about. This category includes proper names with a descriptive phrase. London Bridge BUT the Tower of London • With national groups. The British drink far too much tea. • With classes of people. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With individual items which represent a class. The lion is fast disappearing. • With names of musical instruments that we can play. I can't play the piano but I can play the guitar. • With some geographical names. In particular: oceans, seas, rivers, canals and regions. The Thames flows into the North Sea. the Arctic Also with plural countries, or where the country name contains a noun. the Netherlands the People's Republic of China • With superlatives, ordinals, the same, the only. This is the best. You are the first. This is the only one. • With media. What's on (the) television? I went to the cinema.
Zero article (no article)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns when we are talking generally. Give peace a chance. Football is life. I hate wasps. All he talks about is cars. • With most continents, countries, states, islands, mountains, lakes, cities, parks, roads and streets, squares, bridges, palaces, castles, cathedrals, stations and airports. We live in France. We took the train from Paddington Station to Bath. • With company names, years, months, days and special times of the year. She works for Lufthansa. I'll see you in January. • With names of meals when we are talking generally. It's time for lunch. (BUT The lunch I had at Cafe Sol was good value.) What's for dinner? (BUT The dinner Sue gave us last night was delicious.) • With unique jobs or roles (the definite article is also possible in these cases). Jim is (the) chairman of the company. • With prepositions of place with certain buildings, where the purpose of the building is more important than the place itself. Sally is in prison. (she's a prisoner) Sally is in the prison. (she's a visitor to that specific building) Similar are: bed, church, class, court, hospital, school, university - With means of transport when we are talking generally.

	<p>We went there by car. (BUT We went there in the car that Alex borrowed.) Note that if we use in or on, we need an indefinite article. We went there in a car/on a bus.</p>
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1. Put *a/an* or *the* in each space, or leave the space blank.

- We went by ___ train to ___ west of England.
- ___ people who live in ___ Netherlands are called ___ Dutch.
- ___ judge sent me to ___ prison for ___ ten years.
- ___ Columbus was one of ___ first people to cross ___ Atlantic.
- As ___ captain of ___ ship, I have ___ complete authority.
- David learned to play ___ violin when he was at ___ university.
- ___ Trafalgar Square is near ___ Charing Cross Station.
- Did you read ___ book I lent you ___ last week?
- We'll put up ___ shelves and then go to ___ cafe for something to eat.
- Is that ___ present Bill gave you for ___ Christmas?

2. Underline the most suitable phrase in each sentence.

- Is this *a person/the person* you told me about?
- This is *the only cinema/an only cinema* in the area.
- Philip has just bought *the Thames barge/a Thames barge*.
- I'm going to *the British Museum/British Museum* this afternoon.
- Are you going to *church/the church* on Sunday?
- Do you have *a milk jug/milk jug*?
- The Prime Minister/Prime Minister* will give a speech this afternoon.
- The computer/Computer* has already changed our lives dramatically.
- I haven't been to *an open-air theatre/open-air theatre* before.
- Here is *a thousand pounds/the thousand pounds* I owe you.

3. Complete each sentence with the most suitable word or phrase.

- The butler was .C I suspected.
 A) last person B) a last person C) the last person D) some last person
- Where ___ you borrowed last week?
 A) is scissors B) are the scissors C) is some scissors D) are scissors
- Why don't we go to the park ___ ?
 A) in the car B) with a car C) with car D) by the car
- Too much rubbish is being dumped in ____
 A) sea B) the sea C) a sea D) some sea
- This is exactly ___ I was looking for.
 A) job B) a job C) some job D) the job
- Of all these cars, I think I prefer ____.
 A) a Japanese B) some Japanese C) the Japanese one D) a Japanese one
- I try to go jogging at least four times ____.

- A) the week B) of the week C) a week D) of a week
 h) Sally spent six months out of _____.
 A) work B) a work C) the work D) some work

4. Put *a/an* or *the* in each space, or leave the space blank.

- a) Neil Armstrong made ...*the*... first footprint on the Moon.
 b) There was ____ accident yesterday at ____ corner of ____ street.
 c) I need _____ time to think about ____ offer you made me.
 d) ____ recipe for ____ success is _____ hard work.
 e) ____ people who live in ____ glass houses shouldn't throw ____ stones.
 f) ____ worst part of ____ living in a caravan is ____ lack of space.
 g) ____ book you ordered ____ last week is now in ____ stock.
 h) ____ dancing is ____ more interesting activity than reading.
 i) ____ people we met on ____ holiday in ____ north of England sent us ____ postcard.
 j) ____ little knowledge is ____ dangerous thing.

5. Underline the most suitable phrase in each sentence.

- a) I was under an impression/under the impression that you had left.
 b) I have to go. I'm in a hurry/in hurry,
 c) I managed to sell the old painting at a profit/at profit.
 d) I think I prefer the other restaurant on the whole/on whole.
 e) How many hours do you work, on average/on the average, every week?
 f) I was in pain/in a pain after I twisted my ankle.
 g) Jack recovered from his accident and is now out of danger/out of the danger.
 h) Excuse me, but you're in the way/in a way.
 i) Sue felt seasick on the cross-channel ferry/a cross the channel ferry.
 j) The burglar hit me on my back of the neck/the back of my neck.

6. Fill in the gaps with one off the words from the list adding 'the' where necessary. Use each word twice.

prison, school, bed, sea, hospital

- a) The minute we reached the beach, the children ran into ...*the sea*... to swim.
 b) My brother is in the navy. He is at _____ for months sometimes.
 c) I usually go to _____ at about 11 pm to get a good night's sleep.
 d) The cat is sitting on _____.
 e) The Prime Minister visited _____ yesterday and talked to the prisoners.
 f) The men who robbed the bank are in _____ now.
 g) The ambulance took the injured people to _____.
 h) I must go to _____ to visit my aunt. She's had an operation.
 i) We saw the children in their classrooms as we walked _____ past.
 j) I want to go to university when I leave _____.

7. Underline the most suitable phrase in each sentence.

- 1 Catherine loves *cats/the cats*.
- 2 Look at *cats/the cats*! They are chasing a bird.
- 3 I don't like *coffee/the coffee*, but I like *tea/the tea*.
- 4 You cut *the cake/cake* and I'll pour *coffee/the coffee*.
- 5 *Life/The life* will be very different in the future.
- 6 *Life/The life* of a mayfly is extremely short.
- 7 I enjoy *swimming/the swimming* in the sea.
- 8 *Children/The children* usually like playing games.
- 9 *Children/The children* have gone to the park.
- 10 *All people/the people* in this room are my relatives.
- 11 *All people/the people* should have freedom of speech.
- 12 *Villages/The villages* in this part of the country are very beautiful.
- 13 *Breakfast/The breakfast* is the most important meal of *day/the day*.
- 14 Paul was *only/the only person* who remembered me.
- 15 *In Stone Age/the Stone Age*, people lived in caves.
- 16 I would like to travel to *Spain/the Spain*.
- 17 We travelled to London *by train/the train*.
- 18 He is learning to play *flute/the flute*.

8. Fill in *a, an or the* where necessary.

- 1 A: Shall we go to ...the,, cinema tonight?
B: Yes. It's a long time since I saw ____ film.
- 2 A: Have you ever been to ____ Copenhagen?
B: Yes. I think it's ____ prettiest city in Europe.
- 3 A: Did you see all ____ sights in Paris?
B: Yes, but ____ Eiffel Tower and ____ Louvre were my favourites.
- 4 A: What did you have for ____ lunch today?
B: I had ____ sandwich in ____ office canteen.
- 5 A: Do you buy ____ newspaper every day?
B: Yes. I usually buy ____ Independent and my wife reads ____ Times.
- 6 A: Danny plays ____ golf very well, doesn't he?
B: Yes, he practises every weekend with his friends.
- 7 A: Which station are you meeting John at?
B: ____ Waterloo Station. It's ____ big place. I hope I find him easily.
- 8 A: Are you going on holiday this summer?
B: Yes. We've booked ____ holiday for three weeks in ____ Canary Islands.
- 9 A: What did you see on your tour today?
B: ____ Buckingham Palace and ____ Houses of Parliament.
- 10 A: Duponts, who live next door to us, are ____ French.
B: French are very friendly people, aren't they?
- 11 A: That's ____ beautiful dress. Where did you get it?
B: In ____ summer sale at ____ Harrods, actually.

12 A: Who is going to open ____ new shopping centre?
I heard that ____ Queen is going to do it.

9. Fill in *a, an or the* where necessary.

A 1) ____ The, - football team who have won 2) ____ World Cup 3) ____ most times is 4) ____ Brazil. They have won 5) ____ competition four times. 6) ____ team also hold 7) ____ record for 8) ____ greatest number of 9) ____ goals scored overall and have played in every one of 10) ____ tournament s finals.

B 1) ____ tallest man in 2) ____ world was born in 3) ____ USA in 1918. His name was 4) ____ Robert Wadlow and 5) ____ last time he was measured, in 1940, he had reached a height of 2.72 m. His hands were 32.4 cm from 6) ____ wrist to 7) ____ tip of 8) ____ middle finger.

C 1) ____ David was waiting at 2) ____ King s Cross station. He was about to travel to 3) ____ Newcastle by 4) ____ train for 5) ____ job interview. However, 6) ____ train was late and he had been standing on 7) ____ platform for over 8) ____ hour.

D I take 1) ____ bus to 2) ____ school every day. I leave 3) ____ house at eight o clock in 4) ____ morning. It is 5) ____ five-minute walk from house to 6) ____ bus-stop. 7) ____ journey to school takes about 8) ____ quarter of 9) ____ hour.

E 1) ____ Queen is going to visit 2) ____ Bridgeford next week to open 3) ____ new hospital which has been built in 4) ____ town. It will be 5) ____ exciting event which all 6) ____ local people will attend.

F 1) ____ Stuart has got 2) ____ cold, so he has to stay in 3) ____ bed. His mother has made him 4) ____ bowl of soup and he has got 5) ____ box of 6) ____ tissues on his 7) ____ bedside table. I He will probably spend most of 8) ____ day sleeping.

UNIT 3

ADJECTIVES

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence. Unlike Adverbs, which often seem capable of popping up almost anywhere in a sentence, adjectives nearly always appear immediately before the noun or noun phrase that they modify. When two or more adjectives are used before a noun, they normally go in the following order:

	opinion adjectives	fact adjectives							noun
		size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	used for/ be about	
It's	lovely	small	old	square	brown	Chinese	wooden	writing	table

1. Rewrite the sentences putting the adjectives into the correct place.

1. I love ice-cream. (strawberry, Italian, tasty) ...*I love tasty Italian strawberry ice-cream*.....

2. They have a sofa. (new, navy-blue, modern)

3. He loves his bike. (new, red, expensive, mountain)

4. She has a voice. (lovely, singing, pure)

5. He's just sold that suit to a woman. (beautiful, slim, tall, French, young)

6. She bought curtains. (brown and orange, dining-room)

7. She bakes cakes. (chocolate, delicious, birthday, round)

8. June has a puppy. (tiny, brown, fluffy)

9. She was given a dress. (black, spectacular, Italian, evening)

10. He bought a racquet. (tennis, graphite, new)

11. He has a grandfather. (French, ninety-year-old, wonderful)

12. We watched a film. (boring, German, black and white)

13. She wears lipstick. (pink, horrible, glossy)

14. We used to have a teacher. (strict, old, biology, American)

15. It was a dress. (wedding, antique, cream, stunning, lace)

16. Yesterday we went to the club. (huge, sports, modern)

17. Mary has a job. (sales, demanding, new)

18. The house has a kitchen. (large, well-equipped, white, modern)

19. It was a pool. (marble, huge, white, swimming)

20. He has a bag. (black, big, school)

21. I have rarely seen such a film. (American, well-made, detective)

2. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

It's a 1) _____ beautiful large stone _____ (stone, beautiful, large) villa on the coast with spectacular views of the sea. you will love the 2) _____ (old, huge, marble) swimming pool we have in our 3) _____ (mountainside, terraced, colourful) garden. there is a 4) _____ (sunny, stone, rectangular) patio at the front with many 5) _____ (terracotta, flower-filled, circular) pots. The house has five 6) _____ (elegant, white, medium-sized) bedrooms and three marble bathrooms – each with its own 7) _____ (antique, little, wonderful) wall-painting. The living room has a 8) _____ (cool, lovely, marble) floor with 9) _____ (expensive, Persian, antique) rugs and comfortable sofas. You can eat in the many 10) _____ (Italian, excellent, traditional) restaurants nearby and enjoy using the facilities in the new sports center.

Common endings for adjectives which are formed from nouns and verbs.

-able	predictable	-ible	sensible
-al	practical	-ful	careful
-ive	active	-less	painless
-ous	dangerous		

The most common prefixes used with adjectives are:

a-	asocial	ab-	abnormal
dis-	disconnected	il-, im-, in-,	illegal, immortal, incredible
un-, ir-	unknown, irregular	non-	non-violent
over-	overused	pre-	prepacked
sub-	subdivided	super-	superconfident
under-	undercover		

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A - We use -er/-est with the following adjectives:

1) Adjectives with one syllable

positive	comparative	superlative
clean	cleaner	cleanest
new	newer	newest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest

2) Adjectives with two syllables and the following endings:

2 - 1) Adjectives with two syllables, ending in -y

positive	comparative	superlative
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

2 - 2) Adjectives with two syllables, ending in –er

positive	comparative	superlative
clever	cleverer	cleverest

2 - 3) Adjectives with two syllables, ending in –le

positive	comparative	superlative
simple	simpler	simplest

2 - 4) Adjectives with two syllables, ending in –ow

positive	comparative	superlative
narrow	narrower	narrowest

3) Spelling of the adjectives using the endings -er/-est

positive	comparative	superlative	comment
large	larger	largest	leave out the silent -e
big	bigger	biggest	Double the consonant after short vowel
sad	sadder	saddest	
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest	Change -y to -i (consonant before -y)
shy	shyer	shyest	Here -y is not changed to -i. (although consonant before -y)

B - Comparison with more – most

positive	comparative	superlative
difficult	more difficult	(the) most difficult

C - Irregular adjectives

positive	comparative	superlative	comment
good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
much	more	most	uncountable nouns
many	more	most	countable nouns
little	less	least	
little	smaller	smallest	

D - Special adjectives

Some adjectives have two possible forms of comparison (-er/-est and more/most).

positive	comparative	superlative
clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
pleasant	pleasanter / more pleasant	pleasantest / most pleasant
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
quiet	quieter / more quiet	quietest / most quiet
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple
stupid	stupider / more stupid	stupidest / most stupid
subtle	subtler / more subtle	subtlest / most subtle
sure	surer / more sure	surest / most sure

E - Difference in meaning with adjectives:

positive	comparative	superlative	comment
far	farther	farthest	distance
	further	furthest	distance or time
late	later	latest	
	latter	x	
	x	last	
old	older	oldest	people and things
	elder	eldest	people (family)
near	nearer	nearest	distance
	x	next	order

3. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

Kinsale may be one of 1) the smallest (small) towns in Ireland but it's also one of 2) _____ (famous). It is well known for its 3) _____ (wonderful) fish restaurants. Some of 4) _____ (good) known chefs in the world have trained in the restaurants there. The town itself is one of 5) _____ (picturesque) in Ireland. It's situated by the sea, which ensures that it is 6) _____ (cool) in the summer than other inland towns. A 7) _____ (huge) cathedral overlooks the town and it is one of 8) _____ (breathtaking) in the whole area. To the north of the town lies one of 9) _____ (high) mountain ranges in the country. The town is very 10) _____ (beautiful) with its many craft shops and narrow cobbled streets. Most tourists visit Kinsale for its fish restaurants, which are family owned. This means that the service there is 11) _____ (good) than in other restaurants. The staff are 12) _____ (welcoming) there than anywhere else. The food may be 13) _____ (expensive) but you'll have one of 14) _____ (pleasurable) evenings of your life there. So go ahead and visit Kinsale.

UNIT 4 ORDER OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that modify

- a verb (*He drove slowly.* — *How did he drive?*)
- an adjective (*He drove a very fast car.* — *How fast was his car?*)
- another adverb (*She moved quite slowly down the aisle.* — *How slowly did she move?*)

As we will see, adverbs often tell when, where, why, or under what conditions something happens or happened. Adverbs frequently end in -ly; however, many words and phrases not ending in -ly serve an adverbial function and an -ly ending is not a guarantee that a word is an adverb.

► **Adverbs can be used in front, mid or end position in a sentence.**

Front	Mid	End
<i>All afternoon they played quietly in the sitting room.</i>		

► **Adverbs of manner can be used in any position; in front position they give emphasis**

She opened the letter *carefully*. *Carefully*, she opened the letter.(emphasis)

► **Adverbs of manner, place and time, when used in the same sentence, are usually placed as follows:**

subject+verb	manner	place	time
He was working	quietly	in the shed	all day

BUT With a verb of movement, the order is place – manner – time.

subject+verb	place	manner	time
She went	there	by bus	yesterday

► **Adverbs of frequency (always, ever, occasionally, seldom, sometimes, etc) go after the auxiliary but before the main verb.**

*She is **always** complaining. She **always** comes in time.*

In short answers adverbs of frequency go before the auxiliary.

*“Is he **always** so bad tempered?” “Yes, he **always** is.”*

1. Rewrite the sentences putting the adverbs in the correct place and making any other necessary changes.

1. Ferries sail to the island. (weekly, twice, only, during the winter)

Ferries sail to the island only twice weekly during the winter.

2. He does the shopping. (reluctantly, at the supermarket, every week)

3. She waited for her test results. (worriedly, in the hospital, all day)

4. The clock strikes twelve times. (exactly, in the hall, at midday)

5. My mother used to read to me. (aloud, always, in the evenings)

6. The soldiers marched. (to the battlefield, bravely, yesterday)

7. They go by car. (at weekends, to the leisure centre, sometimes)

8. We arrived after a bumpy flight. (in Scotland, eventually, safely, extremely)

9. The detective had been following the suspect. (all day, carefully)

10. She walks. (quickly, every morning, to the station)

11. The little boy ran. (excitedly, from the room, suddenly)

12. She turned up looking annoyed. (at the party, unexpectedly, terribly)

13. He studied. (hard, all morning, in his bedroom)

UNIT 5

MODAL VERBS

PRESENT AND FUTURE

Ability	Can and be able to Can, like all modal verbs, cannot be used in an infinitive or continuous form. We use be able to in situations where we need these forms. <i>I'd like to be able to swim.</i> <i>Not being able to swim is annoying.</i>
Certainty and uncertainty	• Must and can't These words have a meaning related to certainty - they are used to make deductions. <i>You must be tired after your long journey. (I'm sure you are)</i> <i>That can't be Sue. She's in Brazil. (I'm sure it's not possible)</i> • May, might and could These words all express uncertainty or possibility. Could is not used with not in this context. <i>I might go out, I don't know. I could get wet!</i> The meaning for all three words is approximately 50 per cent probability. But if we stress the modal verb strongly in speech the probability is reduced. <i>I might see you later if I finish my work, but don't count on it.</i> • Should and ought to These words are used when we expect that something will happen. <i>Brenda should be home by now. (I expect that she is)</i>
Obligation	• Must and have to Must is used when the speaker personally feels something is important and have to is used when the situation makes something necessary. <i>You must start working harder! (I say so)</i> <i>You have to turn left here. (it's the law)</i> <i>Sorry, I must leave/have to leave now. (in this example there is no difference)</i> • Mustn't and don't have to Mustn't describes something which is prohibited. Don't have to describes something which is not necessary. <i>You mustn't leave now. (It's not allowed. It's against the rules.)</i>

	<p><i>You don't have to leave now. (It's not necessary. You have a choice.)</i></p> <p>• Should and ought to</p> <p>They can be used to give an opinion, some advice, or polite instructions.</p> <p><i>We should do something different for our holidays this year.</i></p> <p><i>I think you should see a doctor.</i></p> <p><i>You ought not to smoke if you're pregnant.</i></p> <p>• Had better</p> <p>This phrase gives strong advice about how to stop something going wrong. It can refer to present or future time.</p> <p><i>I think you'd better leave now. (before it is too late)</i></p> <p><i>You'd better not drive. (it might be dangerous)</i></p>
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1. Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- There's someone at the door. It can/must be the postman.
- Don't worry, you *don't have to/mustn't* pay now.
- I think you *had better/would better* take a pullover with you.
- Jones *could/must* be president if Smith has to resign.
- Sorry, I can't stay any longer. I *have to/might* go.
- It was 5 o'clock an hour ago. Your watch *can't/mustn't* be right.
- It's a school rule, all the pupils *have to/must* wear a uniform.
- I suppose that our team *must/should* win, but I'm not sure.
- Let's tell Diana. She *could/might* not know.
- In my opinion, the government *might/should* do something about this.

2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- I think you should give up smoking immediately.
had I think you ...*had better give up* smoking immediately.
- I expect we will get there by 5.00, if there isn't too much traffic.
should We _____ 5.00, if there isn't too much traffic.
- Is it necessary for me to bring my passport?
have Do _____ my passport?
- I am sure that the cat is in the house somewhere.
be The cat _____ in the house somewhere.
- An aerial is not required with this radio.
have You don't _____ an aerial with this radio.
- It is very inconvenient if you can't drive.
to It's very inconvenient if _____ drive.
- I am sure that John is not the thief.
be John _____ the thief.
- I am certain that Norman will be late.

bound Norman _____ late.

i) All students should report to the main hall at 9.00.

are All students _____ to the main hall at 9.00.

j) I thought that you would know better!

ought You _____ better!

3. Underline the most suitable word or phrase in each sentence.

a) We can't be lost. *It isn't allowed/I don't believe it.*

b) Jane is bound to be late. *She always is/She must be.*

c) Late-comers are to report to the main office. *It's a good idea/It's the rule.*

d) You don't have to stay *unless it's necessary/if you don't want to.*

e) Astronauts must feel afraid sometimes. *They're supposed to/It's only natural.*

f) You can't come in here. *It isn't allowed/I don't believe it.*

g) All motorcyclists have to wear crash helmets. *It's a good idea/It's the rule.* h) I ought not to tell Jack. *It's not a good idea/It's the rule.*

i) We should be there soon. *I expect so/It's absolutely certain.* j) You'd better leave now. *That's my advice/That's an order!*

4. Complete each sentence so that it contains *might, might not, must, mustn't, can* or *can't*. More than one answer may be possible.

a) Don't stand up in the boat! You ***might*** fall in the river!

b) Sue says she's stuck in traffic and she _____ be late.

c) You really _____ start spending more time on your work.

d) Tell Peter he _____ stay the night here if he wants to.

e) That's a really stupid idea! You _____ be serious, surely!

f) You _____ realise it, but this is very important to me.

g) Don't be silly. You _____ expect me to believe you!

h) We're not sure but we _____ go to Prague for Christmas this year.

i) Me learn to fly! You _____ be joking!

j) Bill cooked the lunch, so you _____ expect anything special!

5. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains *can, could, must, have to* or *should* (including negative forms).

a) I'm sure that Helen feels really lonely.

..***Helen must feel really lonely***

b) You're not allowed to park here.

c) It would be a good idea if Harry took a holiday.

d) I'm sure that Brenda isn't over thirty.

e) Do I need a different driving licence for a motorbike?

f) What would you advise me to do?

g) Mary knows how to stand on her head.

h) You needn't come with me if you don't want to.

i) It's possible for anyone to break into this house!

j) The dentist will see you soon. I don't think he'll be long.

UNIT 6

MODAL VERBS

PAST

Ability	Could and was able to To talk about general past ability we use could. <i>When I was young, I could run very fast.</i> To talk about one specific past action we use was able to. <i>Luckily, Mary was able to help us.</i>
Certainty and uncertainty	• Must have and can't have These are used to make logical deductions about past actions. <i>I must have left my wallet in the car. (I am sure I did)</i> <i>Jim can't have noticed you. (I am sure he didn't)</i> • May have, might have and could have These express possibility or uncertainty about past actions. <i>Jean might have missed the train. (perhaps she did)</i> <i>He may not have received the letter. (perhaps he didn't)</i> <i>You could have been killed! (it was a possibility)</i> • Was/Were to have This describes something which was supposed to happen, but didn't. It is formal in use. <i>He was to have left yesterday. (he was supposed to leave, but he didn't)</i>
Obligation	• Had to Must has no past form, so we use had to. <i>Sorry I'm late, I had to take the children to school.</i> The question form is Did you have to? <i>Did you have to work late yesterday?</i> • Should have and ought to have These express the feeling that a mistake was made. There is a criticism. <i>I should have posted this letter yesterday. (I didn't do the right thing)</i> <i>You shouldn't have told me the answer. (you were wrong to do so)</i>

	<p>• Needn't have and didn't need to</p> <p>There is a slight difference between these two forms. Compare: <i>I needn't have arrived at seven. (I arrived at seven, but it wasn't necessary)</i> <i>I didn't need to arrive at seven. (we don't know when I arrived - maybe seven or later)</i></p> <p>But in everyday speech we often use didn't need to for both cases.</p>
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1. Choose the most suitable response to each comment or question.

- a) A: What did I do wrong?
 B: 1) YOU shouldn't have connected these two wires.
 2) You didn't have to connect these two wires.
- b) A: Why is the dog barking?
 B: 1) It should have heard something.
 2) It must have heard something.
- c) A: Why are you home so early?
 B: 1) I needn't have worked this afternoon.
 2) I didn't have to work this afternoon.
- d) A: Why did you worry about me? I didn't take any risks.
 B: 1) You must have been injured.
 2) You could have been injured.
- e) A: You forgot my birthday again!
 B: 1) Sorry, I should have looked in my diary.
 2) Sorry, I had to look in my diary.
- f) A: We had a terrible crossing on the boat in a storm.
 B: 1) That didn't have to be very pleasant!
 2) That can't have been very pleasant!
- g) A: Where were you yesterday? You didn't turn up!
 B: 1) I had to go to London.
 2) I must have gone to London.
- h) A: What do you think about the election?
 B: 1) The Freedom Party had to win.
 2) The Freedom Party should have won.
- i) A: There's a lot of food left over from the party, isn't there?
 B: 1) Yes, you couldn't have made so many sandwiches.
 2) Yes, you needn't have made so many sandwiches.
- j) A: What do you think has happened to Tony?
 B: 1) I don't know, he should have got lost.
 2) I don't know, he might have got lost.

2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- a) It wasn't necessary for me to go out after all.

- have** I*needn't have gone out*.....after all.
- b) There was a plan for Jack to become manager, but he left.
- was** Jack _____ manager, but he left.
- c) It was a mistake for you to buy that car.
- bought** You _____ that car.
- d) I don't think that Sally enjoyed her holiday.
- have** Sally _____ enjoyed her holiday.
- e) It's possible that Bill saw me.
- may** Bill _____ me.
- f) I'm sure that Karen was a beautiful baby.
- been** Karen _____ a beautiful baby.
- g) Perhaps Alan didn't mean what he said.
- meant** Alan _____ what he said.
- h) It's possible that I left my wallet at home.
- could** I _____ my wallet at home.
- i) I think you were wrong to sell your bike.
- shouldn't** You _____ bike.
- j) The only thing I could do was run away!
- had** I _____ run away!

3. Underline the most suitable phrase in each sentence.

- a) We should have turned left. *We've missed the turning/We followed the instructions.*
- b) We didn't have to wear uniform at school. *But I never did/That's why I liked it.*
- c) The butler must have stolen the jewels. *He was ordered to/There is no other explanation.*
- d) You could have phoned from the station. *I'm sure you did/Why didn't you?*
- e) You needn't have bought any dog food. *There isn't any/There is plenty.*
- f) Ann might not have understood the message. *I suppose it's possible/She wasn't supposed to.*
- g) You can't have spent all the money already! *You weren't able to/I'm sure you haven't.*
- h) I shouldn't have used this kind of paint. *It's the right kind/It's the wrong kind.*

4. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains *can't*, *might*, *must*, *should* or *needn't*.

- a) I'm sure that David took your books by mistake.

b) It was a mistake to park outside the police station.

c) It was unnecessary for you to clean the floor.

d) I'm sure that Liz hasn't met Harry before.

e) Ann possibly hasn't left yet.

f) I'm sure they haven't eaten all the food. It's not possible!

g) Jack is supposed to have arrived half an hour ago.

h) Perhaps Pam and Tim decided not to come.

i) I think it was the cat that took the fish from the table!

j) It was a waste of time worrying, after all!

5. Look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

Zoo escape shocks residents

Residents in the Blackwood area complained last night that they should have had been warned about the escape of a dangerous snake. The snake, a python is three metres long, and can kill pets. 'I heard about it on the radio,' said Mrs Agnes Bird. 'I had gone to lock my dog in the kitchen this morning, because I thought the snake could easily have attack it. Now I am not sure what I ought to be do.' The snake, called Lulu, disappeared from the Blackwood Zoo. 'It must be have found a hole in the wall, or it might have been slipped out while the door was open,' said zoo director Basil Hart. Mr Hart said that people didn't needn't have been alarmed. 'A local radio station must have had mixed up its reports,' he went on. 'We found Lulu a few minutes after we missed her. We have had to climb a tree and bring her down. So you see, you should have never believe silly stories you hear on the radio!	
	_____ had _____
	1. _____
	2. _____
	3. _____
	4. _____
	5. _____
	6. _____
	7. _____
	8. _____
	9. _____
	10. _____
	11. _____
	12. _____
	13. _____
	14. _____
	15. _____

UNIT 7

CONDITIONALS

1 The present tense form in first conditional sentences does not refer to present time. It refers to future time.

2 The past tense form in second conditional sentences does not refer to past time. It refers to future time.

3 The difference between first and second conditional sentences can depend on the attitude of the speaker. The future situation might have a high possibility of happening (first conditional) or a low possibility (second conditional).

If she falls, she'll land in the safety net. (This means that there is a real possibility that she will fall.)

If she fell she would land in the safety net. (I am commenting on an imaginary situation, and I do not think she is likely to fall.)

4 *Might* and *could* are common in conditional sentences when we are uncertain about our predictions.

*If you leave now, you **might** catch the train.*

*If you asked him nicely, he **might** agree.*

*If you'd continued driving in that way, you **could** have **hit** another car.*

5 Mixed conditional forms are possible, especially where a past event has a present result.

*If Brenda **hadn't stolen** the money, she **wouldn't** be in prison.*

6 *Unless, provided, and as long as* can introduce conditions.

1. Underline the most suitable verb forms in each sentence.

a) If the machine stops/will stop, you press/will press this button.

b) I can't understand what he sees in her! If anyone *treats/will treat/treated* me like that, I *am/will be/would be* extremely angry!

c) If you *help/helped* me with this exercise, I *will/would* do the same for you one day.

d) According to the timetable, if the train *leaves/left* on time, we *will/would* arrive at 5.30.

e) If it *is/will be* fine tomorrow, we *go/will go* to the coast.

f) If we *find/found* a taxi, we *will get/would get* there before the play starts.

g) It's quite simple really. If you *take/will take/took* these tablets every day, then you *lose/will lose/lost/would lose* weight.

h) I don't like this flat. I think I *am/I will be/I'd be* happier if I *live/will live/would live/lived* in a house in the country.

i) I don't know how to play baseball, but I'm sure that if I *will do/did*, I *play/will play/would play* a lot better than anyone in this awful team!

j) If I *phone/will phone/phoned* you tonight, *are you/will you be/would you be* in?

2. Underline the most suitable verb forms in each sentence.

a) Why didn't you tell me? If you *told/had told* me, I *had helped/would have helped* you.

b) If Bill *didn't steal/hadn't stolen* the car, he *wasn't/wouldn't be/hadn't been* in prison now.

c) If Ann *wasn't driving/didn't drive/hadn't driven* so fast, her car *didn't crash/wouldn't crash/wouldn't have crashed* into a tree.

- d) Let me give you some advice. If you *smoked/would smoke/had smoked* less, you *didn't feel/wouldn't feel/wouldn't have felt* so tired.
- e) What bad luck! If Alan *didn't fall/hadn't fallen/wouldn't fall* over, he *won/would win/would have won* the race.
- f) If you *invited/had invited* me last week, I *was able/had been able/would have been able* to come.
- g) I'm sure your letter hasn't arrived yet. If it *came/had come* I'm sure I *noticed/had noticed/would have noticed* it.
- h) We have a suggestion to make. How *do you feel/would you feel* if we *offered/would offer/had offered* you the job of assistant manager?
- i) If you *lent/had lent* us the money, we *paid/would pay/had paid* you back next week.
- j) Terry never catches anything when he goes fishing. And if he *catches/caught/had caught* a fish, he *throws/would throw* it back!

3. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable verb form.

- a) Why didn't you phone? If I (know)had knownyou were coming, I (meet) _____ you at the airport.
- b) It's a pity you missed the party. If you (come) _____, you (meet) _____ my friends from Hungary.
- c) If we (have) _____ some tools, we (be able) _____ to repair the car, but we haven't got any with us.
- d) If you (not help) _____ me, I (not pass) _____ the exam.
- e) It's a beautiful house, and I (buy) _____ it if I (have) _____ the money, but I can't afford it.
- f) I can't imagine what I (do) _____ with the money if I (win) _____ the lottery.
- g) If Mark (train) _____ harder, he (be) _____ a good runner.
- h) If Claire (listen) _____ to her mother, she (not marry) _____ David in the first place.

4. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning.

- a) I didn't have an umbrella with me and so I got wet.
I wouldn't ***have got wet if I'd had an umbrella with me***
- b) I'll call the police if you don't leave me alone!
Unless _____

c) In the snowy weather we don't go to school.

If _____

d) Without Jack's help, I wouldn't have been able to move the table.

If _____

e) Make me some coffee, and I'll give you one of my biscuits.

If _____

f) If you hadn't told me about Sue's hair, I wouldn't have noticed.

Unless _____

g) If you see Peter, tell him to be here at 8.00.

Should _____

h) I wouldn't accept if you asked me to marry you!

If you were _____

5. Open the brackets using the verb in the appropriate form.

1. I should be delighted if I (to have) _____ such a beautiful fur-coat. 2. If it (to rain) _____, we shall have to stay at home. 3. If he (to work) _____ hard, he would have achieved great progress. 4. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) _____ on my coat. 5. I (to write) _____ the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 6. If he (not to read) _____ so much, he would not be so clever. 7. If my friend (to be) _____ at home, he will tell us what to do. 8. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) _____ so many admirers. 9. If you (to give) _____ me your address, I shall write you a letter. 10. If she (not to be) _____ so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 11. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) _____ the summer in St Petersburg together. 12. If they (not to go) _____ to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 13. If you (not to get) _____ tickets in the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 14. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) _____ the doctor.

6. Open the brackets using the verb in the appropriate form.

1. If she (to ask) _____ me yesterday, I'd certainly have told her all about it. 2. If you (to do) _____ your morning exercises every day, your health would be much better. 3. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) _____ to go to the museum with us. 4. If I (not to be) _____ present at the lesson, I'd not have understood this difficult rule. 5. If he reads fifty page every day, his vocabulary (to increase) _____ greatly. 6. If they (to know) _____

_____ it before, they would have taken measures. 7. If I (to get) _____ this book, I'll read it 8- If you really loved music, you (to go) _____ to the Philharmonic much more often. 9. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) _____ the train. 10. If you (not to miss) _____ the train, you would have arrived in time. 11. You (not to miss) _____ the teacher's explanation if you had arrived in time. 12. You would have understood the rule if you (not to miss) _____ the teacher's explanation. 13. If you (to understand) _____ the rule, you would have written the test-paper successfully. 14. If you had written the test-paper successfully, you (not to get) _____ a «two». 15. Your mother (not to scold) _____ you if you had not got a «two». 16. If your mother (not to scold) _____ you, you would have felt happier.

7. Open the brackets using the verb in the appropriate form.

1. If it (to snow) _____, the children will play snowballs. 2. If I (not to know) _____ English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 3. I (not to do) _____ it if you did not ask me. 4. If men (to have) _____ no weapons, would wars be possible? 5. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) _____ your time like that. 6. If I (to have) _____ his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him. 7. If I (to have) _____ this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 8. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) _____ a better cook. 9. He never (to phone) _____ you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 10. Your brother (to become) _____ much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 11. If he (to be) _____ more courageous, he would not be afraid. 12. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) _____ so much fish. 13. If you (to put) _____ the ice-cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted. 14. If I (to know) _____ the result now, I would phone her immediately. you (to see) _____ the announcement of Professor X's coming to our town. 8. He is not ill: if he (to be) _____ ill, he (not to play) _____ tennis so much. 9. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) _____ ill, he (not to take) _____ part in the football match.

8. Make conditional sentences.

1. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble.

If _____

2. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself.

If _____

3. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned.

If _____

4. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin.

If _____

5. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish.

If _____

6. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home.

If _____

7. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery.

If _____

8. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening.

If _____

9. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad.

If _____

10. He is an excellent specialist, but I cannot ask his advice because I am not acquainted with him.

If _____

11. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache.

If _____

12. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes.

If _____

13. We shall not go to see them because it is very late.

If _____

14. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way.

If _____.

9. Make conditional sentences.

1. Healways gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favorite subject and he works a lot at it.

If _____

2. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary.

If _____

3. We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark.

- If _____
4. The box was so heavy that I could not carry it. That's why I took a taxi.
- If _____
5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you.
- If _____
6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock.
- If _____
7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting.
- If _____
8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg.
- If _____
9. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away.
- If _____
10. It is late, and I have to go home.
- If _____
11. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I could not go to the cinema with you.
- If _____
12. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island.
- If _____
13. He is busy and does not come to see us.
- If _____
14. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks.
- If _____
15. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country.
- If _____
16. He speaks English badly: he has no practice.
- If _____

UNIT 8

WISHES

- 1 Wishes about the present use a past tense form, and wishes about the past use a past perfect form.
- 2 Wishes with would refer either to annoying habits or to something we would like to happen.
- 3 Past tense forms are used after It's time and I'd rather to show an imaginary situation.
- It's time we left.*

4 I hope ... can be used in a similar way to I wish ... But I hope is used only for wishes that are actually possible, and it usually has a good meaning.

I hope you have a good time.

There's a lot to see. I hope you won't be late.

Wish cannot be used in this way.

I hope ... can be used with the infinitive.

I hope to see you next week.

But I wish with the infinitive has a different meaning. It is a formal way of saying I'd like to (or / want to).

I wish to interview you for the job next week.

Note also these expressions:

I wish you luck/success in your new job.

We wish you a happy New Year.

1. Underline the most suitable verb form in each sentence.

a) I wish Peter *doesn't live/didn't live/wouldn't live* so far away from the town centre. We'll have to take a taxi.

b) I feel rather cold. I wish I *brought/had brought* my pullover with me.

c) What a pity. I wish we *don't have to/didn't have to/wouldn't have to* leave.

d) I wish you *tell/told/had told* me about the test. I haven't done any revision.

e) I wish the people next door *hadn't made/wouldn't make/couldn't make* so much noise. I can't hear myself think!

f) Darling, I love you so much! I wish we *are/had been/would be/could be* together always!

g) I'm sorry I missed your birthday party. I really wish I *come/came/had come/would come*.

h) I like my new boss but I wish she *gave/would give/could give* me some more responsibility.

i) Having a lovely time in Brighton. I wish you *are/were/had been* here.

j) This car was a complete waste of money. I wish I *didn't buy/hadn't bought* it.

2. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable verb form.

a) This train journey seems endless! I wish we (go) **..had gone** by car.

b) I wish I (have) _____ the money to buy some new clothes, but I can't afford any at the moment.

c) I wish the government (do) _____ something about the pollution in the city.

d) I'm getting really soaked! I wish I (not forget) _____ my umbrella.

e) I wish you (not do) _____ that! It's a really annoying habit

f) That was a lovely meal, but I wish I (not eat) _____ so much.

g) I wish I (study) _____ harder for my exams. I'm not going to pass.

h) I wish you (not leave) _____ your dirty shoes in your bedroom!

i) I'm afraid I have no idea where Diana has gone. I wish I (know) _____

- b) Come on children! It's time you (be) _____ in bed.
 c) Actually I'd rather you (not smoke) _____ in here.
 d) Suppose you (see) _____ a ghost. What would you do?
 e) I'm so annoyed about my car accident. If only I (be) _____ more careful!
 f) It's high time you (start) _____ working more seriously.
 g) I'd rather you (not put) _____ your coffee on top of my book.
 h) I've no idea where we are! If only we (have) _____ a map.
 i) Your hair is rather long. Don't you think it's time you (have) _____ a haircut?
 j) Visiting museums is interesting, but I'd sooner we (go) _____ swimming.

REVIEW. CONDITIONALS. REPORTED SPEECH

1. Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1. I'm sunburnt. I wish *I hadn't sunbathed*/*I didn't sunbathe* for so long.
2. If I *know/knew* the answer, I'd tell you.
3. Let's hurry up! If we arrive early, *we'll get/we'd get* a good seat.
4. I wish it *isn't/wasn't* so cold.
5. You *were able to/would have been able to* use the computer if you had had the password.
6. I *said/told* Angela that I'd give her a call tonight.
7. The Finance Minister said that he *doesn't increase/wouldn't increase* taxes next year.
8. I *asked/told* Natasha if she knew anywhere to get a sandwich at lunchtime.
9. If *we'd caught/we caught* a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the train.
10. I asked him where he *was going/would be going*, and he said to the library.
11. If *we'd be/we're* late for class, our teacher will be angry.
12. The teacher *told/asked* me if I'd finished the test.
13. My mobile phone needs recharging! I wish the battery *wasn't/isn't* flat.
14. If I *won/win* the lottery, I'd travel round the world.
15. Rita left a message to say that she *would join/had joined* you in the pub tonight.
16. If *you'd done/you did* more revision, you wouldn't have failed the exam.
17. I *said/told* to Steve that I'd meet him at the swimming baths later.
18. I asked her if she *would be/was* from Switzerland, and she said no.
19. I *didn't know/wouldn't have known* if you hadn't told me.
20. I haven't got an umbrella! If it rains, *I'd get/I'll get* wet.
21. If it *will be/is* a nice day tomorrow, we *can go/go* to the beach.
22. I wish it *is/was* the weekend!
23. If any player *uses/will use* his hand, the other team *has/would have* a free kick.
24. If we *were/had been* born in the 19th century, we *didn't have/wouldn't have had* television.

25. I wish I *had spoken/spoke* to you sooner.

26. How *do you feel/would you feel* if it *happened/would happen* you?

2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

0. I don't know the answer, so I can't help you.

If I ***knew the answer, I'd help you.***

1. Imagine you had a yacht. Where would you go?

Where _____ .

2. We didn't buy a ticket, so we had to pay a fine.

If we _____ .

3. 'Are you staying here all summer?' the little girl asked me.

The little girl asked _____

4. I haven't got a dog but I want one.

I wish _____

5. I think you should leave your job. That's what I'd do.

If I _____

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